THE DAILY COOS BAY TIMES. MARSHFIELD, OREGON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1907.

OEK, IN HOLLAND.

Be the Cleanest Town

In the World, eanest town in the world is e Brock, in Holland. It is only les from the capital, and has ous for its cleanliness from

emorial. It is also notable on of the fanciful style of its and yards and gardens and ople, though only peasants, are to do, and all feel a pride in

It seems to be the first of their lives to keep their freshly painted, their gardens in order and their yards and as clean as a new pin. No carts wed in the streets, and no cattle, the raising of stock and the of butter and cheese are their ns, a stranger would never that there were any cattle in ion, unless he went to the beauen meadows at the back of the or the stables out there, where ne kept in stalls scrubbed and t Hke a kitchen.

streets are too fine and neat for et of the animals to step on. All avel with polished stone, intered with bricks of different colors, ot so scrupulously clean that a could walk anywhere in white appers.-Pearson's Weely.

Deadly Snakes.

deadliest of snakes is said to be mba, an African cobra. It flies rybody and everything; it goes its way to quarrel; it will even down from a tree to solicit an ew. Over in India there is the king cobra, or hamadryad, a size quite as fierce-it has been to chase a man on horseback; d to ride for his life-but his is a degree less virulent. The nce, however, may be considered tgible and ceases to interest the at after a few infautes. Among Australian cobras, the pit vipers merica and the great west African is there are species with ovul repus, and the most alarming feature hat the aggressive snakes are all rately polsonous.

The Size of Bolivia.

area of Bolivia is not accuratemown, yet it is probable that its ent area is not far from 600,000 are miles, which is the equivalent the area of Germany, France and the east and southeast the land sometimes by easy slope and times by abrupt uplift to the scapped peak of Sorata, with its de of near 25,000 feet and to the mid of Illimani, which is given as 300 feet in height. La Paz lies at elevation of 11,000 feet above sea and Potosi at nearly 14,000 feet. w miles west of La Paz lies the nd sea of Titicaca, at an elevation 13,000 feet.

His Position In the Matter. Gracious!" exclaimed the fond wife, ing in her husband's den and findhim smoking his pipe and reading. his room is thick with smoke. I 't see how you can stand to sit in

fou can't?" responded the brutal band. "Well, I don't stand to sit ere; I sit to sit in here. Did you ak you had married a freak?" It is said that this was the first time their married life that she slammed loor on leaving him.

A CHESS VILLAGE.

How the Game Became the Ruling Passion of Strobeck.

In a plain of the Harz mountains, a few miles distant from the quaint old town of Halberstadt, Germany, lies the village of Strobeck. The history of Strobeck and its people has for hundreds of years been associated with the game of chess. It is a veritable chess village, says the Royal Magazine, a nursery garden for that ancient game.

From earliest childhood the boys and girls are made familiar with board and men. At school chess is treated as an obligatory subject and is taught systematically. As soon as pupils have mastered the mover and the rules of the game they are encouraged to undertake the solution of chess problems and to invent new ones, just as an English schoolboy is set to making Latin verse.

At Easter there are chess examinations and tournaments among the school children. Three awards of honor of the shape of chessboards bearing the inscription, "The Re-ward of Industry," are given by the village community. These tournaments are attended by lovers of chess from far and near. During the last half century several chest congresses of wide interest have also been held 4t Strobeck.

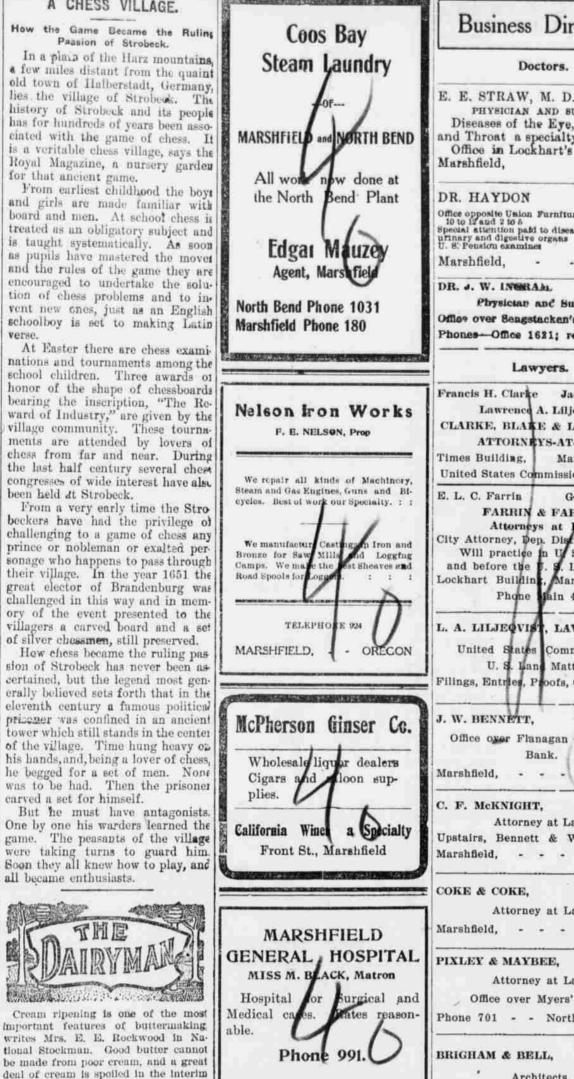
From a very early time the Strobeckers have had the privilege of challenging to a game of chess any prince or nobleman or exalted personage who happens to pass through their village. In the year 1651 the great elector of Brandenburg was challenged in this way and in memory of the event presented to the villagers a carved board and a set of silver chessmen, still preserved. How chess became the ruling passion of Strobeck has never been ascertained, but the legend most generally believed sets forth that in the eleventh century a famous political prisener was confined in an ancient tower which still stands in the center

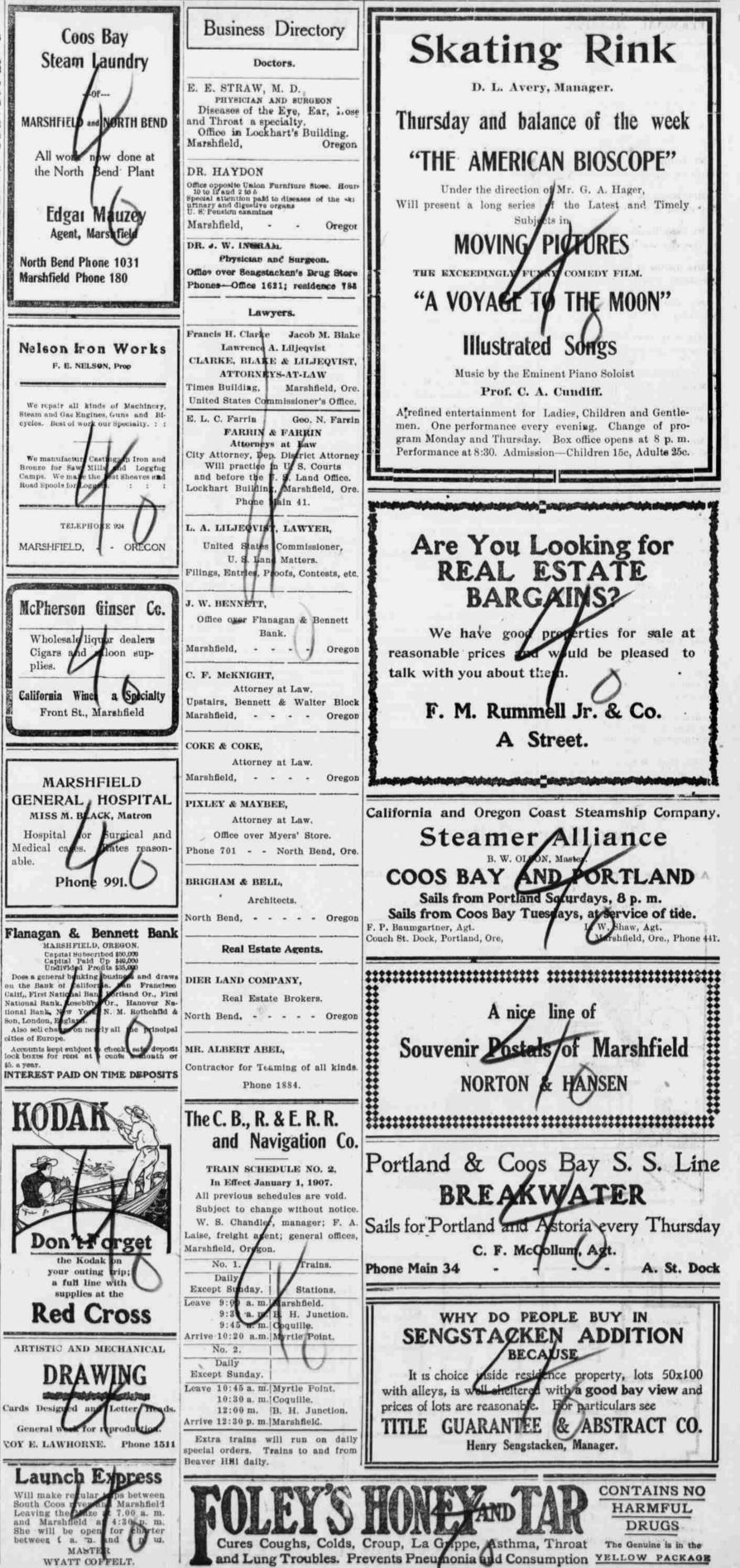
of the village. Time hung heavy on his hands, and, being a lover of chess, n combined. From the lowlands he begged for a set of men. None was to be had. Then the prisoner carved a set for himself. But he must have antagonists.

One by one his warders learned the game. The peasants of the village were taking turns to guard him. Soon they all knew how to play, and all became enthusiasts.

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RANKE S





Wit. Wit, like every other power, nas its ndarles. Its success depends on the titude of others to receive impresas, and that as some bodies, indisluble by heat, can set the furnace ad crucible at defiance, there are inds upon which the rays of fancy ay be pointed without effect and hich no fire of sentiment can agitate exalt. Johnson.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

Defenses of Women as Humorlete Goes to Smash.

A party of men, among whom was olone! William Jennings Bryan, vere one night waiting for a train a depot hotel in a small Missouri own. The landlady was the only oman present.

The talk turning upon the alleged anbility of women to see the point a joke as readily as do the men, Mr. Bryan took the ground that a tense of humor was as much a part of the feminine makeup as it was hat of man, but that it merely acked opportunity for development. "To illustrate," said he, "take the tory of the party of excursioniste in the Ægean sea. When approaching the Grecian coast the party as embled about the rails to enjoy the beautiful scenery. One lady turned inquiringly to a gentleman at her

right and said: "'What is that white off there on the horizon?'

" That is the snow on the mountains,' replied the gentleman aderessed.

"'Well, that's funny,' she replied. My husband said it was grease. All of the men in the group aughed noisily at Mr. Bryan's story. but the landlady looked puzzled. Fi nally she said:

"But, Mr. Bryan, how did the grease get on the mountain?" Mr. Bryan at once dropped the defense of women as born humor-ists.-Lippincott's Magazine.

An Infallible Sign. "You left her very abruptly," said one woman.

"Yes," answered the other. "As

ripening are two entirely different propositions. In winter, when bacterial growth is slow, cream must be warmed artificially to induce these organisms to increase sufficiently to ripen it. When the cream turns bitter, yet does not sour, the farmer's wife thinks it very strange, yet the cause is merely the cold weather or the cold atmos-

between skimming and churning. Cold

weather ripening and hot weather

phere of the milk room. The cream should be brought into a warm room and kept at a temperature of 60 to 70 degrees for twenty-four hours before churning, when it will be found at about the right stage of ripening for best and most complete separation. Cream held too long before churning becomes off flavored and bitter for the same reason. It is a mistake to bold it more than three or four days. No matter if the churning is small, keep the regular intervals and do the churning twice a week. The butter will be of finer quality than if it is

held longer. In very cold weather it is sometimes well to use a starter to induce proper ripening. A quart of buttermilk saved each time usually contains sufficient lactic acid to sour the batch of sweet cream nicely, or a glass can may be filled with new milk and allowed to stand in a warm place until sour, this to be used in the same manner. The can must be sterilized with boiling water before filling.

Feeding Color Into Butter.

The color of butter is mainly determined by the breed or individuality of the cow, writes W. H. Jordan of the Geneva (N. Y.) experiment station in Rural New Yorker. So far as I have observed, the butter from Guernseys carries the highest natural color, with the Jerseys following as a close second, and the uncolored butter from both of these breeds has a much higher color than that from either the Holcceins or Ayrshires. Feed does have some influence. For instance, the butter fat from the same individual cow carries a higher color when she is on good pasture than when she is eating dry feed in the barn. It is practically impossible, in my judgment, so to feed certain individual cows or the animals of certain breeds as to give their butter fat the depth of yellow color which has come to be regarded as desirable by the American public. In fact, the winter butter from such herds of Holsteins and Ayrshires as I have observed would be practically white, no

matter what the tim might be.

WYATT COFFELT